CONQUERED

By R. H. WILKINSON

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GUESTS at the Alpine House were thrilled when Neal Leonard and his party arrived for the climbing season. Leonard was rated among the most accomplished climbers of the day. And every one knew that the veteran's heart was set on conquering Mount Glacier.

No living man had ever reached Glacier's lofty summit. It was one of the few remaining ascents that still held out an unsurrender defense to the strength and endurance of men.

One after another of the world's greatest pinnacles had succumbed to the skill and perseverance of the great Leonard. Lesser peaks, they were, but reeling his skill and that of others to the utmost. And now Mount Glacier, thousands of others had failed. It had been said that no living man would ever reach its summit. And yet to accomplish that very end had become an obsession with Neal Leonard. It meant the crowning achievement of his career.

There were three in Leonard's party —Turner Cameron, who had scaled the most precipitous trail up the Matterhorn in record time; Corrie Markham, whose name was a byword of achievement among mountain climbers of the Alps, and Leonard himself. Both Cameron and Markham were comparatively young. They were not as experienced concerning the caprices of the attempt as was their leader. To them it was a glorious afternoon in behalf of the accomplishment of a burning ambition.

The trio set out early one morning in late spring, following a farewell party sponsored by guests at the Alpine House as tribute to the three daring men. It took the party a week to reach Gilchrist's base; a week of climbing that would have taxed the skill of inhabitants, let alone these three who were forced to struggle over lesser ridges, each bearing on his back a minimum of 40 pounds of food and equipment.

Leonard had chosen his companions with foresight. When the base camp was established, both Markham and Cameron were as eager for the ascent as when they started. The second day of the week's "preparatory" work had not discouraged them in the slightest.

Following a day's rest, the party awoke before daylight and prepared to make their first ascent—the south wall of the ridge was easy the snow well packed for climbing purposes. But by late afternoon, with the bump's top still a good hour away, the trail became precipitous. The slope shot upward at a dangerous angle.

Leonard kept in the lead, digging out footholes with his ax at with stubborn care. He surmounted one ledge after another, gave his companions the advantage of a right rope wherever possible, and finally, just as daylight began to fade, reached the top of the first ridge, and halted.

They made camp on the wind-blown summit of the Camel's Hump and went immediately to bed.

At dawn they were up and ready to go it again. Carrying a quantity of their food supply, they began at once the ascent of the dangerous Pulpit Rock. The rock presented the first real difficulties of the climb. It was accomplished by hitching the body up through a series of chimneys—narrow crevices with an almost perpendicular climb. Leonard, as usual in the lead, had the last chimney's top at 12:30 p. m. the afternoon. Below him his companions were obscured from view by an angle of rock.

Aloft, with a hundred miles an hour wind threatening at any moment to unseat him from his precarious perch, the veteran confronted and overcame one of the most hazardous of all ascents.

At the chimney's top a flat slab of rock, smooth as glass, sloped upward at a nearly perpendicular angle for a distance of 15 feet. A barely visible crack, not large enough for a man to insert in it his finger tips, extended the length of the slab. It looked impossible, but Leonard knew it had to be done.

Inserting the point of his climbing ax in the crack and making it secure by holding the handle outward, he hoisted up his body, clung to the sheer face of the slab for a breathless instant while he lowered the point and repeated the maneuver, and again pulled himself up. In this manner miraculous, he reached the ledge above. When his two companions arrived at the chimney's top, they ascended the slab easily with the help of Leonard's tight rope.

That night the party camped on a ledge scarcely wide enough for three of them to lay down side by side. Tirelessly beneath them was a drop of some thousands of feet. Above, the summit was scarcely 700 feet away, a good half mile of climbing. The temperature was far below freezing. The air had become light and was difficult to breathe. Every step during the past three or four hours of climbing had been torture, long-racking. A rest was required every few feet.

Leonard's eyes began to burn with a strange light. No man had yet reached the height to which the three had ascended. The summit, realization of a lifetime of dreaming, was in their grasp.

As usual they were up before dawn, and at the faintest hint of daylight had begun the climb. Progress was slow, like every foot gained meant a tremendous struggle. A slip now would mean destruction to all three, so precautions were foolhardy. By noon they had accomplished but a scant 200 feet. An hour later a heavy mist enshrouded them. Leonard knew the signs, and great as was his eagerness, he was not a fool. He led his companions back to the upper camp, and for two days they remained inside the shred of a tent that was their cabin, while a fierce storm raged without.

On the third day it cleared, and again they attempted the final ascent. But again a storm overtook them and they were forced to retreat.

That night they held a conference. It was they agreed, an impossibility for any three to gain the summit. Some one must be left behind. Another trip would be necessary to be made from the top, and it would be out of the question to transport enough food and equipment for three.

Cameron and Markham were piqued. They resented that of the thing could be done by any two of them. And yet they hesitated, knowing the obstacle that lately loomed in the mind of Neal Leonard.

Leonard was silent for a long time. But at last he looked into the eyes of his two youthful companions and bolstered their courage. Cameron carried a theory of that luck for many a year afterward.

Early the next morning Cameron and Markham started out. All day long Leonard watched the trail, knowing all his thoughts. At last the two youths returned. It was impossible, they said, to gain the summit. Their failure was due to unsurmountable ledge jutted out and prevented progress from that angle.

Leonard listened to the pair and said nothing. The next morning he started alone. He was going to attempt the ascent alone. Markham and Cameron tried to dissuade him, but the old veteran was obstinate. He started with his companion's pleas still ringing in his ears.

At night their companions had not returned, and Markham and Cameron began a dole. By noon of the second day they began to lose hope. By mid-afternoon they knew that no living man would have been able to withstand the ravages of exposure for so long a period.

They held on for another day, however and then descended to the tent camp. Here they waited three days more and then somewhat by began fighting their way downward.

That was the last time Neal Leonard has ever been seen. The following spring two aviators announced their intention of flying over Glacier's summit—that feat in itself, indeed. And in May of the same year the act was accomplished.

Among other things the aviators reported seeing something that looked like a torn piece of jacket plastered against a tiny mound on the summit. Markham and Cameron, both of whom heard the announcement, exchanged startled glances. And then, joyfully they knew. Old Neal Leonard had reached his ambition. Mount Glacier had been conquered!

Road Builders in Italy Find Triumph Arch Ruin

Many of the numerous triumphal arches have disappeared long ago. Among them was that of Claudius. It was erected on the Via Flaminia, one of the main streets of the present day city, within a house called from the resemblance.

The arch of Diocletian was standing in the early Middle ages and some of its ruins survived until the Renaissance, when they were destroyed to make room for the church of Santa Maria in Via Lata, which church was built. Some of the marble fragments belonging to the arch then were removed to the Villa Medici, now the French Academy, where they still are preserved.

In the course of road improvement work now undertaken on this site, at a depth five meters below the site of the modern street, further marble fragments of the arch have been found. The recovery of remaining ones still buried under the foundations of buildings is being looked for.

The fragments so far unearthed consist of portions of the two exulting and bas-reliefs decorating the arch of Diocletian. The bas-reliefs represent the Roman people in the form of winged victory and historical scenes, with a male head crowned with a laurel wreath.

Recovered Eyesight Disappointing

Occasionally persons who regain their eyesight after having been blind from infancy are greatly disturbed and disappointed. Some dislike human faces, while others can no longer bear to touch objects they have used for years, or cannot continue to eat certain foods because of their appearance. A few even regret that they can see again.—Collier's Weekly.

Mails Delayed

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution were submitted to the states at the close of the Civil war. Delaware turned down all three but 30 years later, in 1901, reconsidered and passed them. Thirty-four years after ratification, the State Department at Washington was notified of that action by Delaware's secretary of state. No explanation of the delay was made.

Modern Practices Aid to Dairymen

Get Rid of "Boarder" Stock; Supply Grain Feed Only to Producers.

By Prof. C. B. Williams, Extension Dairy Specialist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Dairymen who have been feeding their cows as if they fellow grain by the pound instead of by the value of farm products dairy records have shown that it does not pay to feed cows they would feed grain according to the cow's production, and the cow's production according to the amount which cheese appears in the skimmed milk.

In many ways the typical dairyman is afraid of experiment in other scientific fields. He is afraid to try out new ideas for fear he will be criticized for having new ideas. He is afraid to try out new methods for fear he will be criticized for having them. He is afraid to try out new practices for fear he will be criticized for having them. He is afraid to try out new practices for fear he will be criticized for having them.

Records from 117 producers of dairy cows in Virginia, who have been keeping records of the feed and milk production of their cows, show that the cows that produced more than 300 pounds of butterfat produced it at a cost of 4 cents per pound less than those that produced less than 300 pounds of butterfat. The cows that produced more than 300 pounds of butterfat ate more grain and roughage, but they produced enough more milk and butterfat to pay for the extra feed and still leave a profit. The cows that produced less than 300 pounds of butterfat ate less grain and roughage, but they produced so little milk and butterfat that they did not pay for the feed they ate.

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Wilkins Resigns Local School

Professor R. W. Wilkins, for some years principal of vocational agricultural in the Appomattox and Concord high schools, resigned his position with the county school board.

It is reported that professor Wilkins will be stationed here and will be engaged in farming.

Professor Wilkins has been in charge of the F. F. A. Chapter and has made an enviable record. His work in the Future Farmers' organization has attracted wide attention, the Appomattox and the Concord chapters being state prize winners, and many of the pupils have won national contests.

Play Forest Here

Plans for a Boy Scout camporee to be held from Saturday noon until Sunday noon on the grounds of the Appomattox Boy Scout camp, Pine Top, were announced Saturday. The event will also play host to the Lynchburg Area Council.

Lynchburg's games was featured by a thrilling 6 run rally in the seventh inning which gave the local pitching of Ballard.

Young Democrats

With over 50 members in attendance, the Appomattox Young Democratic club met Friday afternoon at the court house to arrange for a delegation to attend September 13 and 14.

Present indications are that at least 50 will make the Appomattox delegation. This is the largest delegation of any county organization, of which Calvin H. Wilcox is president and Mrs. Byrd Mitchell secretary and treasurer.

Clover Is Cut for Seed When Heads Are Matured

Clover is cut for seed when a certain number of mature seed heads are available. If cutting is too early, seed is shriveled and if too late, the heads shatter badly. Clover may be cut for seed with a mower or in the shock, or it may be stacked and allowed to go through a sweat like hay before it is threshed. The quality of clover "straw" remaining after threshing is the same whether it is cut for seed or threshed from the windrow.

Producers of red clover seed generally believe that damp, rainy weather just before the seed is ripe is injurious. But experiments indicate moisture does not limit the setting of seed. If pollen is carried by the wind, it is likely to be. Excessive moisture does, however, check the growth of the plant after it has been cut. In dry weather, some of the pollen disintegrates and with excessive moisture many flowers are not actively fertilized.

Two Raindrops in Dakota Equal to Three in Texas

Knowing the annual rainfall for any region is not enough to determine the effect of this moisture on crops. Heat and high temperature, the rate at which moisture evaporates, and the distribution of rainfall throughout the growing season are all important factors.

It is reported that professor Hopkins will be stationed here and will be engaged in farming.

Professor Wilkins has been in the tailoring business for 24 years.

There is only one way to make a suit of clothes." Nebuchlsky commented as he closed his shop. "And that is to build it like a house for the man who wears it."

Pine-Fed Pigs

In the Middle ages millions of pork ers picked up a precarious living in the great forests grubbing for acorns and roots. Today they are regaled on quick-fattening oil cake, which makes better hams. But such fare is dear, and Germans have been enjoined to observe economy in pig-feeding. Now, says the Tivoli Magazine, a German chemist has come to their aid with an extract obtained from sawdust, of which Germany has millions of acres. It is claimed that this extract is capable of fattening pigs rapidly and satisfactorily.

Jersey Tailor Makes 2,500th Suit and Quits

Collingswood, N. J.—Thomas De Nellisky, who made by hand more than 2,500 suits of clothes, has retired. Although only fifty-eight, Nellisky has been in the tailoring business for 24 years.

"To save work horses from heat prostrations in hot weather, give them water every hour and all the salt they want.

A survey disclosed farmers of the South Plains region of Texas had invested $1,000,000 in tractors in a six-month period.

The Irish Free State has organized a "flying squad," which will seize property of farmers who do not pay their land annuities.

Apple trees are attacked by 176 kinds of insect pests; oak trees by 500 kinds.

The screw worm, notorious pest of the Southwest, has invaded Texas and southeastern states last year and killed thousands of dollars' worth of livestock.

Where a good sod cannot be established on plowable pasture areas by reasonable planting or disking, followed by fertilizing and reseeding are recommended.

SLEEP! Tonight!

When the worries, noise, confusion, high-tension work, or hectic pleasures of your waking hours "get on your nerves," here is a simple time-tested preparation that will bring a feeling of calm and relaxation and allow you to get a good night's sleep. Dr. Miles Nervine quiets your nerves. It is not habit-forming and does not depress the heart. Why take chances with dangerous habit-forming drugs? Why use narcotics that make you dull and depressed?

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Grasshopper Bait

The best bait for catching grasshoppers is made by boiling sodium arsenate in a solution of sugar and water and spraying it on the plants. The most economical way to prepare the bait is to boil 1 pound of sugar in 1 gallon of water and add 1 pound of sodium arsenate. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then add enough bran to make a crumbly mash. Scatter this mash broadcast among the plants to be protected. Grasshoppers will eat the poisoned bait and die. The poison bait should be scattered thinly so that the hoppers will gather it readily. They are killed by the poison and not by eating fresh grass after it has become much damage has been done. The bait should be sown during the cool part of the day. Then the hoppers are hungry enough to feed on it before they have had time to digest their usual meal. Birds, poultry and livestock will not pick up enough poison to injure them in any way.—Michigan State College.

Vaccinating Pigs

The best time to vaccinate pigs is right after weaning time. The amount of serum required for immunization is less at this time than when the pigs are heavier. Pigs should be vaccinated at earlier age with good results and should be given a second dose of serum three weeks later. This second dose will protect the pigs from any disease they may contract. Vaccinated pigs make higher producing sows and should be kept for breeding purposes.

Use of Power Machinery

When power machinery was introduced for wheat farmers attempted to use it for cutting wild oats, but the stalks were too tall to be cut successfully with the machines. Plant breeders then developed Wheatland, Seneca and other dwarf varieties. Now the wild oats are one of the ceremonies at the Lee Week celebration. At Washington photographers have been produced many times during the recent years, and usually not for at least fifty years, has the photograph shown names correctly, either in newspapers, magazines or historical works, according to Mackall, who in his report says: "The original photographic History of the Civil War" edited by Francis Trevelyan Miller, the photograph is described as Soldiers and Citizens of Robert E. Lee With Former Union and Confederate Leaders After the Armies Work Was Done. Actually, the Confederate General, Gary, is identified as the Union General, John W. Geary. General Lewis Armistead, for the Union General Lew Wallace! In another work General Conner is described as General George H. Thomas of the Civil War Army. In an important history volume, with the photograph given in which the White House standing with General Beauregard, Quartermaster General of the army of the Confederate States, the other seven names being wrongly [illegible] partly incomplete or [illegible] inaccurate.

According to Mackall, the accepted identification of persons seated in the photograph, commencing from the left, are: 1) Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkish Mosque Bey, Tunisia, Minister to the United States, 1859-61; 2) General Lee, 3) George Peabody of Massachusetts, philanthropist; 4) W. W. Corcoran of Washington philanthropist, donor of the Corcoran Gallery; 5) Judge James Lyons of Richmond, Va.; 6) [illegible] member of the House of Representatives in the 31st to 33rd Congress, 1849-54; 7) [illegible] friend of Jefferson Davis [illegible] of America.

All subjects stood [illegible] Confederate Generals [illegible] ing from the left, 1) [illegible] Conner of South Carolina [illegible] ney general of that State under Wade Hampton; 2) General Martin W. Gary of South Carolina; 3) Major General J. Bankhead Gruder of Virginia; 4) General Robert D. Lilley of Virginia; 5) General Beauregard of Louisiana; 6) General Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia, appointed Quartermaster General of the army of the Confederate States when wounds received at the battle of Antietam prevented his return to active service; 7) General Henry A. Wise of Virginia, Governor of Virginia during the period of John Brown's raid; 8) General Joseph L. Brent of Maryland, who died in 1905, last survivor of all Americans in the photograph.

NATION'S MOST FAMOUS HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPH COMPLETELY IDENTIFIED

A controversy waged for over sixty years is brought to a close with presentation of identification of figures appearing in what is generally regarded as the Nation's most historic photograph, by the committee sponsoring the annual Robert E. Lee Week festival, it was announced in the invitation Lee Monument ball to be given on Jan. 30 at the Greenbrier, the festival will be held the entire week of Aug. 25 in White Sulphur Springs, West Va., where the photograph was taken in 1869.

The identifications accepted by the committee are the result of research E. Lee Week festival, it was announced in the invitation Lee Monument ball to be given on Jan. 30 at the Greenbrier, the festival will be held the entire week of Aug. 25 in White Sulphur Springs, West Va., where the photograph was taken in 1869.

The identifications accepted by the committee are the result of research conducted by Leonard L. Mackall, well-known authority on Lincoln, who lives at 217 East 20th St., Savannah, Ga. His report submitted to the committee is substantiated by documents and other old photographs, leaving no room for doubt that each of the historic personages appearing in the famous Lee photograph was identified as such will be accepted as authentic at one of the ceremonies at the Lee Week celebration.

Although the photograph has been reproduced many times during the past seventy years, and usually not for at least fifty

Life of Alfalfa Stand

The length of life of the alfalfa stand, if allowed to grow, becomes largely upon the subsoil, says Kellogg. Roots of alfalfa and Red Clover that penetrate deeply and make a vigorous growth in the spring and late fall. When the roots stop growing against the top stone, sand, and gravel, they usually wither, but soil that are fertile may grow a few crops with the common. Plant breeders have developed Wheatland, Seneca and other dwarf varieties. Now the oats are one of the ceremonies at the Lee Week celebration.

News Letters From Times Virginian Correspondents

Evergreen

Evergreen, Aug. 28.– S. J. Jennings is sick.

Mrs. S. J. Jennings visited her sister, Mrs. Ella Childress in Lynchburg last week. Mrs. Childress is much better.

Miss Lonelle Hamilton is spending the week with Mrs. W. S. Turner in Petersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Jennings, Miss Idabelle Evans and Travis Harvey went on a picnic Sunday.

Miss Minnie Chocklett, of the Baptist Orphanage, Salem, spent the week end with her people here.

She was accompanied home by her friend, Miss Ruth Walker, of Blackstone.

Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Chocklett spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Staples.

Mrs. Witt Coleman visited her brother, Jim Webb this week.

Miss Lizzie Webb is spending sometime with Miss Carleen Coleman.

Miss Madian Lee, of Lynchburg, is at home this week end.

Mrs. Bettie Cralle is not any better at this writing.

Both Baptist and Methodist churches here reopened Sunday for regular services. The children were glad to get back to Sunday School.

Tom LeGrand Jr., who has been suffering with a broken shoulder, is now able to be up.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Inge and daughters, of Pamplin, visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Young Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kegley, J. B. Jr. and Mr Lindsey, of Forest were visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Evans Wednesday.

Calvin Coleman, of Blackstone, spent the week end with his home people here.

Lazar guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Z. E. Cheatham were: Messers. Sam and Tommy Cheatham, of Florida, Mr. Hudson Cheatham, of Appomattox, and Mr. Perkins, of Pelahatchie.

Visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Carrico Sunday evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reynolds, of Appomattox, Mr. and Mrs. Henry MacDonald, mother and sister in law. They all enjoyed a big watermelon feast.

Miss Louise Ragland was the guest of Misses Violet and Lucille Carrico last week.

L. E. Carrico, and sons report a fine corn crop this year.

Concord

Concord, Aug. 28.– Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elder and family, of Richmond visited Mr. and Mrs. Chestly Stratton Sunday.

Revival services are in progress this week at Early's Chapel. Rev. R. H. Humphrey, the pastor, is conducting the meeting.

Miss Pauline Inge is spending this week with relatives, in Brookneal.

Miss Frances is visiting at Sherwill.

Dudley Wilson and family left today for their home in Johnson City after spending the past week with his father, B. B. Wilson.

Miss Bertha Webb is visiting at Union Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Drinkard and Mr. and Mrs. T. W Booth and son, Tommie Ray visited Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Harvey at Chatham Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Drinkard recently visited Mrs. Frank Jennings near Stonewall.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Booth were in Richmond last week.

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Hixburg

Hixburg, Aug. 28.– Miss Ella Drinkard, of Bluefield and Miss Minnie Drinkard, of Lynchburg, have returned to their homes after a visit of two weeks with their neices Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. J. T. Hix, of this place.

Arthur Eddy and wife and daughter, of Boone, Iowa, spent last week with Mrs. Eddy's aunt, Miss Maggie Hix.

Miss Mary Featherston, Miss Anne Grinstead and Miss Ellen Wilson spent the week end with Miss Frances Erwin, who is also here on a visit to her aunt, Miss Maggie Hix.

Others visiting in this home last Sunday were: T. B. Hix, and daughter, Miss Bessie and Nelson Hix and wife and Thomas Bracey and family of Prospect.

J. H. McCue, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Lilly Gilliam and daughter, Marguerite, of Appomattox, were visitors in this neighborhood last week.

We are glad to note that Mrs. Mattie "D.U." Harwood is well enough to go around again after being indoors for the past two months.

J. B. Wilson was a visitor last Sunday to his sister, Mrs. Hayden of Campbell county, who recently had the misfortune to break her hip.

Mrs. R. S. Jenkins, of Lynchburg, is on a visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCue.

Miss Ruth Swan was a visitor in Newport News, Richmond and Hampton and Urbanna last week.

Our farmers are housing the best crop of tobacco for several years past, and the corn crop through this section is also unusually good.

Of late years our farmers have been threshing right much grass seed. This year they are also threshing some good red clover.

Miss Gladys Swan, was in Farmville, all of last week doing office work for Dr. Moore.

Miss Ruth Templeton, of Darlington Heights, is nursing J. H. McCue.

Ira Burrell, who has been right sick for several weeks, is improving slowly.

CHAP COLORED NEWS

Herbert M. Willis and daughter, Esther, of Washington, D. C., with a cousin, Mrs. Rosa F. Robinson are spending the week end with Mrs. Nannie C M. Harvey.

The Promise Land revival meeting has been postponed until September much to the regret of the residents and visitors.

Miss Annie Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Marshall has returned from a lengthy visit in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The residents of this community have been working day and night with their flu tobacco. The future promises great hopes.

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State Young Democratic convention in Richmond September 13 and 14.

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